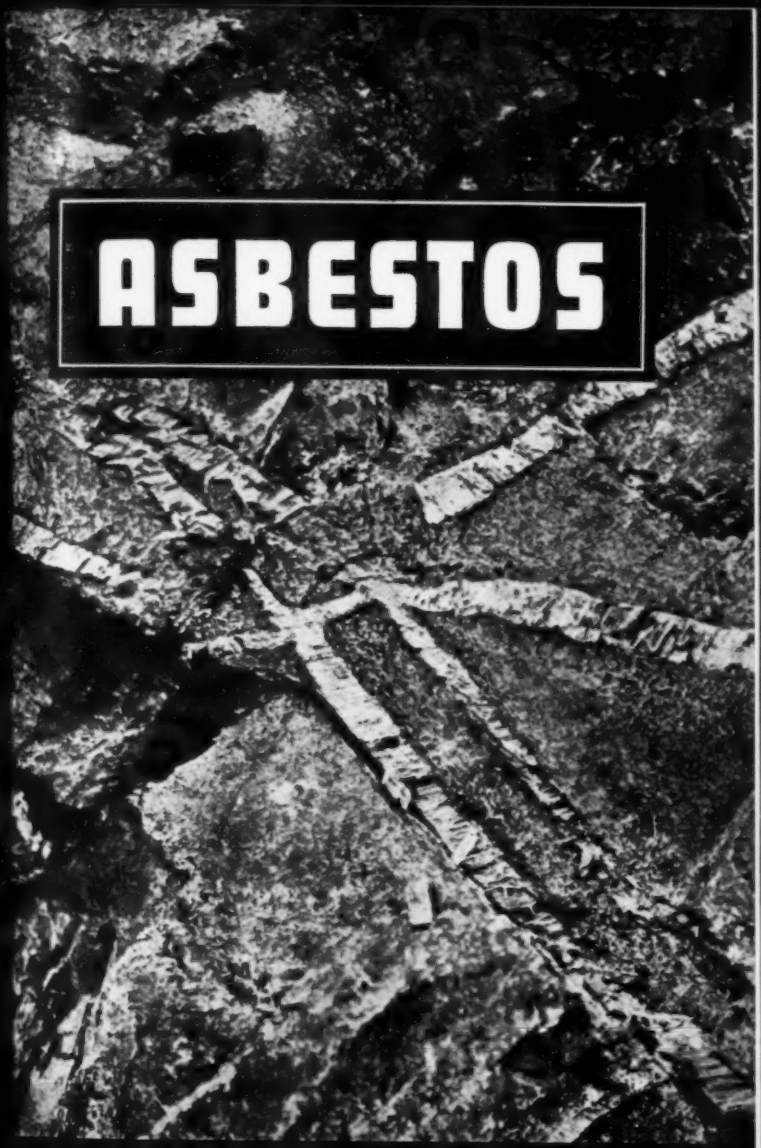

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Here is a system of pipe line insulation protection that withstands the many hazards of underground or weather-exposed service, and yet requires only a minimum of installation time and labor.

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FOUNDED IN JULY 1919 AND PUBLISHED
CONTINUOUSLY SINCE THAT DATE

A. S. ROSSITER, *EDITOR*

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CORRUGATED ASBESTOS-CEMENT IN THE FAR NORTH

About 215 miles due north of Duluth, Minn., in the Province of Ontario, Canada, is a small lake—Uchi Lake. At this, what most of us would regard as an out-of-the-world point, are located the Uchi Gold Mines, which began production of the precious metal only last May.

Over a year ago the Mines placed with the Philip Carey Company an order for Careystone Corrugated Asbestos-Cement sheets to be used on their mine buildings, including the head frame which was 180 feet high.

Aerial View of the Uchi Gold Mines.
Notice the barrenness of surrounding country.

This mine is a long distance from all established means of transportation and the materials were therefore routed to be shipped by rail to Hudson, Ontario, and from there by plane to Uchi Lake. But bad weather set in early in the fall of 1938 and when the materials arrived at Hudson it was found impossible to fly them to Uchi. So they were stored at Hudson until spring when they were taken the 280 miles to Uchi Lake by tractor truck.

The delay in their arrival, however, made no difference as the weather is so severe in that section that it would have been useless to attempt the application of corrugated even

to the low buildings during the winter season — and imagination cannot picture men working 180 feet in the air with the low temperatures, snow and blow which feature a Canadian winter.

Then, when the job was ready, the Canadian Asbestos Company of Montreal, which had charge of the application work, sent its workmen crew by rail from Montreal to the railroad at Sioux Lookout, Ont., and from that point the workmen with their equipment were flown by airplane to Uchi Lake, a distance of 165 miles.

The application taxed the ingenuity of the Company's most experienced applicators. Because of the height of the head frame the material had to be taken up by the winch method, and in doing so the other buildings had to be "cleared", and much care taken to enable the sheets to be slipped into place as required on the side walls and roof. To add to the erection difficulties the gable ends were covered with Careystone Asbestos-Cement louvre construction, which had to be erected singly as they were bolted to the main steel frame.

The job was accomplished most satisfactorily; in fact the Canadian Asbestos Company has a letter from the general manager of the Uchi Gold Mines complimenting them on the excellent job and the fine manner in which the Careystone materials were applied.

The Philip Carey Company believed that our readers would be interested in the story of the use of asbestos-cement materials in this far off land of ice, snow and gold.

The Head Frame

—:—

The year 1940 is being observed as the 500th Anniversary of the invention of Printing from Movable Type.

THE PACE THAT KILLS

A recent issue of American Business calls attention to a fact, which, while most lamentable, is nevertheless startlingly true,—the increasing number of deaths among business executives, from heart diseases.

It is now well established that mental strain is one of the chief causes of coronary and other diseases. The article cites this as the opinion of Dr. John Herr Musser, of Tulane University, who recently read a paper on the subject before a joint meeting of the Chicago Heart Association and the Chicago Medical Society. "In a study of 145 cases of coronary disease deaths," the doctor said, "we found 111 cases were men, mostly of the professional and executive type. Life insurance records place the ratio at 16 men to 3 women but in England they say that 95 per cent of the cases are men. The average age at which the disease strikes is 57.8 years."

American Business suggests that executives approaching the danger age be guarded against mental strain and overwork. "We can't afford to kill off our executives" says the article, "at an age when their services should be of greatest value to the business."

The suggestion is sound but in this day of harassing vicissitudes—taxes, wars, government rules, regulations and restrictions; political whimsies, the question is, how can any executive be kept free of mental strain?

Anyone who can solve that problem will be conferring a great boon on mankind.

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PAINTING "ASBESTOS MINE"

Wins $750 Prize at National Academy of Design Exhibit

At the 114th Annual Exhibit of the National Academy of Design, held on March 15th in New York, Chauncey F. Ryder, member of the National Academy, and well-known New York artist, was awarded the Altman Prize of $750 for a "Landscape painted by an American-born citizen."

Mr. Ryder's landscape was entitled "Asbestos Mine" and depicted a scene at the Vermont Asbestos Mines near Lowell, Vermont. He tells us that the painting was inspired by a visit to the mine when he made sketches and notes, but as he did not take actual photographs the picture is not a literal transcription.

"ASBESTOS MINE" — This Painting of a view at the Vermont Asbestos Mines near Lowell, Vt., won a prize for the artist— Chauncey F. Ryder. Photo Courtesy National Academy

The Exhibit comprised more than 500 paintings, sculptures and works of graphic art by members and non-members of the Academy. Another painting in the exhibit, "Cordero's Quarry" by Roy Mason, was also painted from a scene in the Vermont Asbestos Mines, Mr. Mason having visited that vicinity at the same time as did Mr. Ryder.

ASBESTOS

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Some of the better known J-M Asbestos products include: Packings, Insulations, Roofing and Siding, Transite Water Pipe and Electrical Conduit, Office Partitions, Decorative Wall Boards, Flooring and Friction Materials. In addition, Johns-Manville furnishes raw asbestos in a wide range of grades and fibre lengths.

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PRODUCTS

SURVEY OF NEW PRODUCTS AND PROCESSES

"What new products, processes or materials might industrial research develop that would be valuable to your industry?"

This question is being asked of a large number of America's important industrialists by The Liberty Bank of Buffalo (Bert H. White, Vice President) which is conducting a nationwide survey on the subject.

When completed the replies received will be compiled and a copy of the compilation sent to each contributor.

It should be obvious that the Asbestos Industry cannot but benefit by inclusion of its needs in this survey which will be broadcast to hundreds of industrialists and trade magazines, and eventually find its way to the desks and laboratories of research men, in this and other countries.

Conversely, asbestos research laboratories will be equally interested in at least some of the problems of other industries—problems which asbestos may help solve,—and by their solving new uses for asbestos and asbestos products may be devised.

We have asked members of the several divisions of the Asbestos Industry for suggestions to pass along to Mr. White and so far have forwarded to that gentleman six different items:

a. Portland Cement with resistance to fracture and elasticity.
b. A waterproof, dense, surface resistant to abrasion and weathering for asbestos shingles.
c. Asbestos Fibre is prepared in two different ways: (a) Crudy; (b) Fluffy or lofty. The tracing down of the relative value of each type in different manufactured products would be the most interesting development that could be carried out to help both manufacturer and producer.
d. New technique in the processing of asbestos fibre thru the various steps necessary to produce very fine asbestos yarn of uniform diameter and with sufficient strength to weave with automatic looms.

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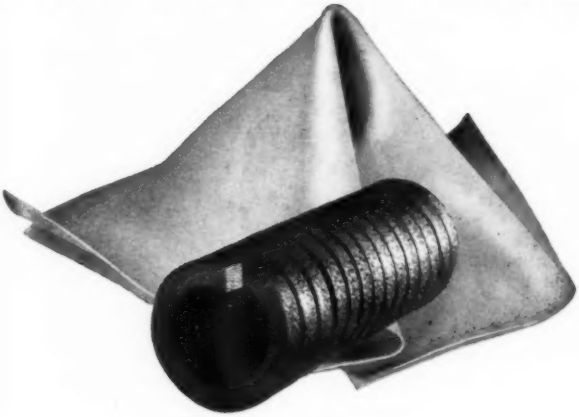

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e. A new product for general use which would include some form of asbestos textile in its manufacture. In the past such demands for textile products have come from the automotive industry for friction material; from the building of theatres for asbestos safety curtains; from the metal industry for protective asbestos mittens and garments; from the electrical industry for woven tapes in the construction of generators and motors.

Now we appeal to the Asbestos Industry as a whole, to send us suggestions covering the needs of the Industry which data may be included in the survey. We promise to see that each contributing person receives a copy of the complete compilation when published.

Send along your ideas promptly, please.

"GLATEX"-

A New Finish for Siding Shingles

On the market in a limited and experimental way for almost a year, the U. S. Gypsum Company is now releasing for general distribution its new process finished asbestos-cement siding shingles.

The trade name adopted for this new process is "Glatex". It is a permanent mineral glaze baked on and into the shingles at high temperature. It is claimed that in use the shingle will be practically self-cleaning, like a china dish, but will not have a high gloss; in industrial localities where the shingles are exposed to soot, smoke, oil, etc., they can be easily cleaned with soap and water.

"Glatex" is available in two designs — wavy edge and clapboard. The wavy edge style comes in white, green and silver brown, the clapboard in white only.

Rumors reach us that other improvements in asbestos-cement sidings will be announced within a short time by several manufacturers of asbestos-cement materials, and we hope to announce them to our readers as the new types are placed on the market.

—:—

The latest issue of the United Roofer—March—contains the Asbestos Diamond Jubilee article. We appreciate their courtesy in publishing it.

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REPORT of A.S.T.M. COMMITTEE

Thermal Insulation Committee Reports Progress on Test Methods

Committee C-16 on Thermal Insulating Materials met in Detroit, on March 7th and 8th. Since its organization in 1938 this committee has been actively working on the formulation of test methods and specifications relating to industrial thermal insulating materials.

Considerable progress has been made in the preparation of standard physical test methods for various types of insulating materials. The tests under development cover procedures for determining compressive strength, flexural strength, impact resistance, etc., and it is expected that these methods will be ready for final approval by the committee within the coming year.

The sub-committee on thermal conductivity is studying three different types of conductivity test—the guarded hot-plate method, the guarded hot-box method, and the guarded-end cylinder method for testing cylindrical pipe coverings. The test procedure by the guarded hot-plate method is practically completed. This sub-committee functions as a joint committee of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, American Society of Refrigerating Engineers, National Research Council, and American Society for Testing Materials.

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FILTER BAGS
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DEFECTIVE BRAKES

Their part in traffic accidents

In the year 1939 there were in the United States 37,000 motor vehicles involved in fatal accidents, and 1,277,300 vehicles in non-fatal accidents, a total of 1,314,300.

These figures are taken from a booklet "Smash Hits of the Year"[1] distributed recently by The Travelers' Insurance Company and recording pictorially and graphically the facts about accidents in which 32,100 persons were killed and almost a million and a quarter others were injured last year.

The table of most interest to our readers is that giving the condition of these motor vehicles—particularly just how many of the accidents were chargeable to defective brakes.

CONDITION OF MOTOR VEHICLES INVOLVED IN FATAL AND NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS — 1939.

	Vehicles in Fatal Accidents	%	Vehicles in Non-Fatal Accidents	%
In apparently good condition	34,410	93.0	1,219,820	95.5
Brakes defective	670	1.8	19,160	1.5
Steering Mechanism defective	150	.4	3,830	.3
Glaring headlights	180	.5	2,560	.2
One or both headlights out	330	.9	7,660	.6
Tail-light out or obscured	150	.4	3,830	.3
No chains (wet and slippery road)	70	.2	2,560	.2
Other defects in equipment	560	1.5	7,660	.6
Puncture or blowout	440	1.2	8,940	.7
Miscellaneous	40	.1	1,280	.1
	37,000	100.0	1,277,300	100.0

At first glance the figure appears to be very low—defective brakes were found in but 1.8% of the vehicles involved in fatal accidents and in 1.5% of vehicles involved in non-fatal accidents. Perhaps we are inclined

[1]Obtainable upon request addressed to The Travelers, Hartford, Conn.

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to "pat ourselves on the back" a bit at this low percentage. But let us look a little further—percentage figures are often misleading. First we find that 93% of the motor vehicles involved in fatal accidents were apparently in good condition and that 95.5% of the vehicles involved in non-fatal accidents were in good condition. After that proportion has been disposed of, defective brakes *tops* the list.

In other words, of the 2590 motor vehicles involved in fatal accidents where the accident was the result of some defect in the vehicle, 670 were found to have defective brakes; and of the 57,480 motor vehicles in non-fatal accidents where the accident was due to defect in the vehicle, 19,160 had defective brakes. Not a cause for rejoicing no matter what the percentages are.

The complete table is given on page 14.

Undoubtedly, however, the low percentage chargeable to defective brakes is the direct result of the intensive work carried on by the manufacturers of brake lining in the interest of periodic motor vehicle inspection.

—:—

The George S. May Business Foundation has been organized to do research work in the interests of private business enterprise. Headquarters are at 111 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, and 122 E. 42nd St., New York City; research engineers will be maintained in 18 leading American cities.

The Foundation, according to announcement by the founder, will be supported entirely by contributions from members of its Board of Trustees and its findings will be made available to business groups and educational institutions without charge.

Subjects slated for early study include: Bonus payment plans for supervisors and executives; modern methods of market analysis; the effect of public opinion on business, and the value of trade associations to business.

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CONTROLLING CASING LEAKS

Asbestos in various Forms Saves the Oil-Field Operator Thousands of Dollars

By F. R. Cozzens

Few emergencies give an oil-field operator greater concern than to find the casing leaking in a producing well. This condition may result from rust, action of mineral oxides upon iron, or a buckling of a seam in the pipe itself, but regardless of cause, the situation is always serious and prompt action must be taken or the well is ruined entirely. Lifting the casing and replacing the defective section is a laborious and costly procedure especially when the pipe has been set in cement, and the lowering of a rubber packer is not always advisable because once a leak is established, other openings will eventually appear in that immediate section.

A modern remedy, and one that is proving highly successful in scores of producing wells, is a resilient packing containing short-fibre asbestos as a basic element. The formula generally accepted as standard is made up on the job by the workers themselves, and consists of five pounds dry fibre stirred into sufficient plastic rubber cement to form a stiff paste. The average amount of rubber cement necessary is three gallons, and this is often supplemented by the addition of one to five quarts of molten tar.

When the presence of fresh water is first noticed in a producing oil well, the modern operator determines the location of the leak by lowering down the casing an instrument known in oil field parlance as a "thief." It consists of a short metal tube, open at the top, which fills immediately upon reaching fluid. Position of the hole in the casing having been determined, the operator pulls the tubing from the well, and around the joint which measurements show has been enclosed in the defective section of casing, he wraps a packer made usually of burlap and twine. Tubing is then returned to well until bur-

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lap wrapper is pushed at least three feet below the leak. The operator next pours in around the tubing sufficient asbestos and cement mixture to fill the casing up ten feet around the tubing from the burlap packer. Pumping equipment is replaced, and natural suction below the packer plus the weight of accumulating water above it, soon draws the asbestos mixture into and around the hole in casing until leaking is stopped entirely. Asbestos being resistant to both acids and oxides, and sufficiently resilient to allow for vibration in the pipe, follow-up treatment is never necessary. Leaking casing thus packed has remained in excellent condition for years of rigorous pumping, and only in exceptional cases has a second application been necessary.

It sometimes happens that a leak occurs in casing too near the top to install a packer of any description. In such cases the section of tubing which is enclosed in the leaking section of casing is wrapped with layers of asbestos insulation wrapper sufficient to snugly fill the space between tubing and casing. The tubing is then lowered to its original position, and two or three gallons of hot tar are poured down on top to seal the layers of wrapper. When leaks occur in casing at depths exceeding 1000 feet underground, it is usually necessary to seat the packing material by pressure. The customary practice then is to ascertain location of leak, and place a retainer of quick-setting concrete below it. Five gallons or more of rubber plastic cement, containing a high percentage of asbestos fibre, is then poured down inside the casing and air pressure applied until the material has seated. As a preventative of leaks in casing at great depths, the operator usually treats collars and threads of each section to a coating of asbestos paint before casing is lowered into a well.

In the treatment of leaks in underground pipe, asbestos in various forms is saving oil-field operators thousands of dollars annually. Because of its resistance to fire, gas, acids and mineral oxides, asbestos can be utilized in any underground formation, and since it may be combined with plastic agents without losing these properties, it is readily adapted to all field requirements.

View of Chilled Water and Well Water Mains, Sears, Roebuck and Company Memphis, Tenn.
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MARKET CONDITIONS

GENERAL BUSINESS

The present condition of general business seems to be a mere matter of guesswork. During the past three weeks we have read every sort of prediction from that of a continued downward spiral to the expectation of some business leaders that the anticipated rise will begin this month.

The latest, from an authoritative source (the National City Bank letter for April) is to the effect that "with three-months of severe contraction of business left behind and the rate of decline slackening, hopes that the drop has about run its course are widely expressed; but however warranted these hopes may be there are as yet no plain signs of a turn." And that "The sideways trend of the markets indicates a waiting attitude, rather than one of either optimism or pessimism."

Usually at this time of year a seasonal pick-up occurs, but this has not been nearly so noticeable this year, mostly because of the high production during the winter, and also due to varying other factors which overshadow any influence the season might have had.

ASBESTOS - RAW MATERIAL

The demand for Canadian Asbestos Fibres from overseas' countries continues to be strong — particularly for Spinning Fibres and Shingle Grades. Some difficulty is being experienced in securing adequate steamship space for shipment to certain areas.

Due to the incidence of costs on the production of short grades, the Canadian producers have announced an increase of $1.00 per ton on fibres in Group 7 effective May 1st and applicable until August 31st next, but quotations for other grades remain unchanged from those in effect during the first four months of 1940.

ASBESTOS—MANUFACTURED GOODS

Textiles. The demand for asbestos textiles appears to have stiffened, and the price situation is firm — on certain types of materials better than has been experienced in the

past year. The outlook for business is about normal for this time of year.

Paper and Millboard. Demand in paper is seasonable with prices remaining at the same levels as have been prevailing recently. Millboard demand is fair and prices firm.

Insulation. High Pressure. Volume in this line continues to decline slowly but sales are still better than those recorded during the corresponding period of 1939. Any halt in the slow downtrend of steel and similar industries should favorably affect this market.

Insulation. Low Pressure. During the latter part of last year buying was unusually heavy and shelves of jobbers were stocked up heavily at that time. The severe winter so affected building activity that very little material, either in the asbestos or other lines, has moved off those shelves, and until the building season is well opened up it is reasonable to expect just what is happening—very light demand. Jobbers will not buy until they really need the material.

Asbestos-Cement Products. Conditions in the asbestos-cement products market remain about the same. This applies to all products — shingles, sidings, wallboards and industrial flat and corrugated sheets.

Volume so far this year compares quite favorably with last but the immediate future will depend on general business conditions more than on any factors within the industry itself.

A general report on the building industry reaches us from another source and is of interest: "While operations in the building industry have been blocked by bad weather during January and February, indications now point to an improvement in residential building in 1940 as compared with 1939. There is every evidence based upon reports from our own field organization and other sources that increased activity on the part of public utilities, oil refineries, railroads and industrial plants generally will prevail thruout 1940."

The above comments are made by executives in close touch with the several asbestos markets. Such comments are always welcome.

CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

Written vs. Oral Agreements

A contract, in order that it be binding upon both parties, need not be in writing or in any particular language. However, so that no problems arise in the construction of the terms of the agreement, it is always best that all business understandings be reduced to writing.

Occasionally, the parties to a written contract vary the terms during the performance. One of the parties may later attempt to repudiate the change and it is at this time that legal complications set in. What are the rights of the persons? Are the original terms binding or does the amended arrangement hold good?

First of all, a well settled principle of law is to this effect: —A verbal alteration of a written agreement is ineffective against a subsequently dissenting party to the original agreement unless some new consideration entered into the picture. Under extraordinary circumstances, verbal variations will be recognized if fraud enters into the agreement. Thus, if the person sought to be charged was instrumental in preventing a written alteration to the original agreement by means of fraud, then the innocent person can succeed in enforcing the changed conditions.

Recently, a man agreed to construct a building. He entered into a written agreement that stated the terms and conditions for the work and payments to be made. During the course of construction, the owner insisted that certain extra work be done. He verbally agreed to pay for these things. Again, the owner demanded that the builder finish the job within three months, which was the original time fixed in the agreement, and promised to pay the contractor a bonus for so doing. The building was completed within the specified time. The builder requested the bonus and the extra charges.

A law suit ensued upon the owner's refusal to pay. The Court allowed the contractor to collect for the extra work but not the bonus. Said the Judge, in effect, the extras were performed at the express promise of the owner to pay. Since these items were not part of the original contract, this variation was supported by the consideration of the owner's promise to pay

for them. As to the bonus, the Court held that the contractor did not perform anything more than he had already obligated himself to perform. There was no added consideration for the owner's promise to pay a bonus and therefore it was not recoverable.

Most of the lawsuits that arise in contract problems are predicated by the failure of the parties to specifically set forth their obligations. If a verbal agreement is involved, then the Court must decide which party to believe. Where an alteration to a written agreement is under scrutiny of the Courts, there is no problem if the variance with the original agreement is also in writing. It is only where the parties entrust their mutual promises to words that the Courts frown upon these arrangements and decide against recognition of verbal alterations of written contracts unless extra circumstances warrant other consideration.

Estimating Tables

Insulation Contractors and their estimating staffs, should have the set of 12 tables mentioned on page 29 of our January number. Priced at $1.00 a set, your estimators will find them very convenient when figuring areas of fittings, flanges, etc. Address your orders to "ASBESTOS", 16th Fl., Inquirer Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

—:—

The Job Mobilization Movement Pennsylvania began several months ago is getting well under way. Our May number will contain an article written by one of the executives in the Asbestos Industry, telling of the practical results accomplished in one locality by this campaign.

ASBESTOS HOSE CUTS EXPENSE

A large Mid-West soap manufacturer uses steam hose to inject saturated steam at 100 pounds pressure into tank cars containing fatty acids and tallows, in order to liquify them and make them flow more readily.

The hose used at the plant up until recently gave only three to five weeks' service, making replacement costs high. Asbestos hose was given a trial in an effort to reduce the expenses. It is still in service after two years' continuous use.

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The 1940 Index to A.S.T.M. Standards and tentative Standards (885 in all) is now available and can be obtained from A.S.T.M. Headquarters, 260 S. Broad St., Philadelphia on written request. No charge is made for this index.

NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

BIRTHDAYS

Philip A. Meyer, Treasurer, Sall Mountain Co., New York City, April 16.

F. C. Edson, President, Asbestos Manufacturing Co., Huntington, Ind., April 18.

C. Mosier, Vice Pres. and General Manager, Union Asbestos & Rubber Co., Cicero, Ill., April 18.

P. O. Baker, Sales Representative, General Asbestos & Rubber Co., Providence, R. I., April 18.

A. D. Simpson, General Manager, Asbestos Erectors, Bound Brook, N. J., April 19.

George A. MacLellan, Managing Director, George MacLellan & Co., Glasgow, Scotland, April 19.

Frank T. Hearst, Manager, Kelley Asbestos Products Co., Kansas City, Mo., April 20.

H. H. Robertson, President, H. H. Robertson Co., Pittsburg, Pa., April 21.

S. D. Van Vleet, Comptroller and Secretary, The Ruberoid Co., New York City, April 24.

J. Carroll Johnston, President and Treasurer, Atlas Asbestos Co., North Wales, Pa., April 28.

John Lotz, Jr., President, Lotz Asbestos Co., Hartford, Conn., April 29.

Clare S. Jamar, Vice President, Walker-Jamar Co., Duluth, Minn., April 29.

Merlin W. Simon, Secretary, Sprinkmann Sons Corp., Milwaukee, Wis., April 30.

G. A. MacArthur, Secretary and Treasurer, G. A. MacArthur Co., St. Paul, Minn., May 6.

George S. Fabel, President, Southern Asbestos Co., Charlotte, N. C., May 7.

L. L. Cohen, President, Union Asbestos & Rubber Co., Cicero, Ill., May 7.

A. M. Ehret, Sr., Chairman, Ehret Magnesia Mfg. Co., Valley Forge, Pa., May 15.

To all these gentlemen we extend best wishes and congratulations.

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NICOLET ASBESTOS MINES, LTD., announce that they expect to resume full time operations during this present month (April). The present officers of this Company are: Victor Mauck, President; C. G. Greenshields, Vice President; P. A. Meyer, Treasurer; J. Gaynor, Secretary; G. M. Boyd, Mine Manager and Asst. Treasurer.

• BLUE ASBESTOS

The Cape Asbestos Company, Ltd., is the world's largest supplier of acid-resistant blue crocidolite asbestos, and the only manufacturer operating its own mines. Inquiries solicited on:

MILLBOARD **YARNS**
ROVINGS **POWDER** **CLOTHS**
PROCESSED FIBRES
Unexcelled for use in
ASBESTOS CEMENT PIPES

• AMOSITE ASBESTOS

This fibre owing to its great length and bulk is unrivalled for use as an insulating medium in:

Asbestos mattress filler
85% Magnesia insulation

The CAPE ASBESTOS CO. Limited
Morley House, 28-30 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.I.
FACTORY, BARKING, ESSEX

United States Sales Agent:
ARNOLD W. KOEHLER
415 LEXINGTON AVE. **NEW YORK CITY**
TELEPHONE—VANDERBILT 6-1477

R. S. KING — Elected President of Carey Organization. G. D. Crabbs becomes Chairman.

On March 25th, at meeting of the Board of Directors of the Philip Carey Manufacturing Company, George D. Crabbs was elected Chairman of the Board, and Robert S. King, a Director and executive Vice President, was elected President of the Company.

Mr. Crabbs himself proposed the change. "I have been thinking for some time," said Mr. Crabbs in announcing the proposal to Carey Executives, Branch Managers, Employees and Shareholders, "that after 47 years of enjoyable work building up the Company and 42 years as its President, I should turn the management over to younger men in the organization. As Chairman of the Board of Directors, it will be my pleasure to give the management the benefit of my long experience and knowledge of the Company and the Industry. I urge every member of our organization, in whatever capacity, to give Mr. King the same measure of confidence, respect, loyalty and cooperation that has been accorded to me during my many years of service to the Company and I desire to express the hope that if we all put our shoulders to the wheel and work untiringly as a compact unit of harmonious action, the Company will continue to progress and prosper in the years to come."

Mr. King joined the Philip Carey organization as Director and Vice President in August 1939. His previous experience was mostly in the oil industry, having entered the oil business in 1909 as an independent producer. He built up a distributing company with headquarters in Dayton, Ohio, and later was connected with Socony Vacuum Oil Company and the Pennzoil Company.

"ASBESTOS" takes this opportunity of congratulating Philip Carey Mfg. Company on having two such able executives at its head.

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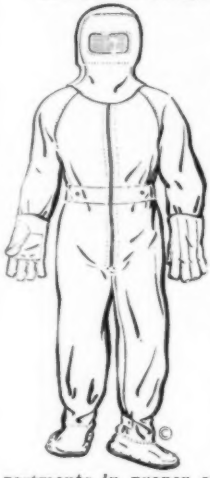
ERNEST MUEHLECK, President, Keasbey & Mattison Company, Ambler, has accepted the appointment as a member of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Job Mobilization Sub-committee on Building Trades and Allied Manufacturing Industries, and is taking an active part in this movement. In addition Mr. Muehleck is also a member of the Functional Committee No. 5 of the Sub-committee, the assignment of Functional Committee No. 5 being "to encourage and develop ways and means of relieving unemployment, relief and tax problems within the State."

"ARMCO ASBESTOS-BONDED BLAST PLATES", a brief article with drawings showing method of installation, appears in the March 9th issue of Railway Age.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS COMPANY — New Asbestos Suit

A new Emergency Asbestos Fire Suit, under the name of IPCO, has just been announced by the Industrial Products Company of 717 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The suit is designed to put on in a jiffy, when every second counts, and provides complete body protection for combating emergency fires. It consists of three pieces—suit, helmet and gloves. The suit is a raglan shoulder jumper with overshoes attached, and is made of Underwriters' grade asbestos cloth. It is automatically adjustable at the waist for any normal size and at the ankles to take care of varying leg lengths. The overshoes are lined and have steel studded chrome leather soles with asbestos inner-soles.



The Helmet is made from the same grade of asbestos cloth and is fully lined. Glare-proof brass screen covering a mica lens affords safe and full vision, combining comfort and safety.

The outfit is completed by asbestos gloves, full cut, lined and leather reinforced.

The complete suit is housed in a metal case with easily opened fasteners, and the outfit arranged therein in compartments in proper order for quick donning.

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THE K&M ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION held a minstrel show on February 23rd, which was attended by more than 1000 people from Ambler and vicinity and was a huge success.

The Association is one of the social groups of K&M employees and under its auspices various sporting leagues are conducted—Soft Ball, Bowling, Tennis, Ping Pong and Golf.

ASBESTOS ERECTORS, INC., announces the removal of their general offices effective April 20th, from Ambler, Pa., to The Morecraft Building, Bound Brook, N. J., from which city they will continue to operate as national erectors of Corrugated Eternit as manufactured by The Ruberoid Co.

B. MARCUSE—Dies after Long Illness.

Bernhard Marcuse, President of Canadian Asbestos Company of Montreal, and a well known figure in the Asbestos Industry for the past forty years, passed away on Sunday, March 17th, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, after a prolonged illness. He was in his 58th year.

Mr. Marcuse, "Ben" as he was known to his many friends in the Asbestos Industry, had been intimately asociated with that Industry for the past forty years. He was the son of Berthold Marcuse, one of the pioneers in the Asbestos Field.

Born in Montreal on September 11, 1882, Mr. Marcuse began his asbestos career in 1900 when he became connected with the Canadian Asbestos Company of Montreal, of which his father was Vice President. In 1907 he became associated with the Amalgamated Asbestos Corporation, predecessor to the Asbestos Corporation Limited, as general sales manager, and during the next 20 years he held various other posts in the Industry, at one time being associated with Walter R. Leventritt in the Asbestos & Mineral Corporation, of New York City, and later conducting his own asbestos brokerage business in the same city.

In 1927 he returned to Montreal, purchased the Canadian Asbestos Company (from which his father had withdrawn shortly before his death) and has been President of that Company since that date.

Mr. Marcuse was educated in the public schools of Westmount, and at Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Canada; in his later years he was an ardent aviation enthusiast, serving as president of the Montreal Light Aeroplane Club and treasurer of the Canadian Flying Clubs Association, but no matter what his other inferests, he never up until his death lost touch with the Asbestos Industry.

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DR. E. BINDSCHEDLER, on March 19th, lectured before the Society of Cuban Civil Engineers, on the process for purification of sewage and industrial waste waters invented by Paul Zigerli, Civil Engineer of Zurich, Switzerland. A condensed translation of the lecture in Spanish and comment on the process was offered by Dr. A. J. Cosculluela, Professor at the University of Havana, who foresees great possibilities for the Z-process for the purification of waste waters from sugar cane factories, distilleries, tanneries and slaughter houses. R. A. Santana, Civil Engineer of the Public Works, Havana, commented on the possible adoption of this process at the new sewage plant at Santiago di Cuba.

Our readers will remember that asbestos performs an important function in this Z-process (see page 3 of July 1938 "Asbestos").

A. W. VENNEMA — Manhattan Rubber Mechanical Superintendent Dies in 53rd Year.

A. Whiton Vennema, Superintendent of The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Division of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J., died at his home, Ridgewood, N. J., Saturday afternoon, March 23, in his 53rd year.

Mr. Vennema who graduated from Stevens Institute of Technology with the Class of 1909 with the degree of mechanical engineer, had been associated with Manhattan Rubber for 31 years. He had worked his way up in the organization thru conscientious service and was appointed mechanical engineer in charge of maintenance ten years ago. From 1916 to 1924 he was an active member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He was a member of Beta Theta Pi Fraternity and of the Kenilworth Society of Passaic. During the World War he served as Lieutenant in the Chemical Warfare Service of the United States Army.

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THE PHILIP CAREY MANUFACTURING COMPANY. The annual report of the Company and subsidiaries consolidated for the year ending December 31, 1939, as audited by independent public accountants, shows a net profit of $354,033, after all charges including Depreciation, Depletion, Social Security, Federal State and County direct taxes, and this compares with a net loss of $95,355 for the year 1938, thus showing an improvement of $449,388 over the previous year. This according to announcement of March 12th by G. D. Crabbs, President.

The net profit for 1939 after the year's provision for 5% and 6% Preferred dividends is equal to 62c per share on the 394,741 Common Shares outstanding. Operating profit after all charges but before taxes and depreciation for 1939 was $1,008,942 compared with an operating profit of $497,835, for the preceding year. Provision for Federal and all other direct taxes including Social Security for the year 1939 amounted to $316,200 compared with $260,191 for the previous year. Social Security taxes have increased from $38,868 for the year 1936 to $146,004 for the year 1939. Depreciation and Depletion charges for the year 1939 totalled $338,709.

Current Assets at December 31, 1939 were in the amount of $5,861,406 against Current liabilities of $1,936,420 compared with $5,393,371 and $1,913,688 respectively at the end of 1938. The Net Working Capital position of the Company improved $445,302 as compared with December 31, 1938.

"The improvement in residential building and industrial activity, particularly during the last half of 1939 affected favorably both volume and net profits and resulted in an increase of 9%

in sales as compared with 1938" says Mr. Crabbs, "and our backlog of unfilled orders and uncompleted contracts on the books at December 31, 1939 increased 80% when compared with December 31, 1938."

THERMOID COMPANY of Trenton, N. J., report a net income for 1939 of $432,304.49 equal to 65c a share on the common stock after all charges and after providing $119,868 or $3.00 a share, on the outstanding convertible preferred stock. These are the largest earnings reported by the company since 1929, and compare with $19,952 for 1938. Current assets as of December 31, 1939, totalled $2,856,710, against current liabilities of $850,251.

Profit and Loss Account for the year follows:

Gross Sales		$ 6,692,805.21
Less Returns, Freight and Discounts		536,066.96
Net Sales		6,156,738.25
Cost of Sales (exclusive of Depre. of $207,641.30)		4,049,588.68
Gross Profit		2,107,149.57
Selling, General and Admin. Expenses	$1,204,200.23	
Doubtful Accounts and Depre.	236,450.78	1,440,651.01
Operating Profit		666,498.56
Misc. Income, less Misc. Charges ($11,258.04)		9,789.91
Net Income before Interest and Tax		676,288.47
Interest, Federal Income Tax, etc.		243,502.52
		432,785.95
Net Income of Southern Asbestos Co.		481.46
Net Income		$ 432,304.49

Gross Sales for 1938 totalled $5,165,620.16; for 1937, $7,216,534.62.

During the year the asbestos textile operations were moved to the factory of the Southern Asbestos Company at Charlotte, N. C.

TILO ROOFING COMPANY, INC., manufacturers of asphaltic and asbestos products, Stratford, Conn., who are also engaged in the sale and application of roofing and sidewall materials, report net income for 1939 of $529,612.11; sales for the year amounted to $3,775,524.15.

THE CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE COMPANY, in February, started foremen training for all its plant foremen by use of the new technique known as the Conference Method. Major department heads are "conference leaders" and by the use of a large blackboard ideas are developed thru mutual discussion on specific subjects. This is a departure from the old "sermon" or "informational" type of training. Meetings are held on Company time—one every two weeks and last for one hour.

Preliminary plans are being made to hold the annual sales convention of all Canadian J-M Co. salesmen at Asbestos, Que-

bec. This promises to be a big affair, including a "grand tour" of the Mine, Mills, Factory, etc., with probably time out for a game of golf at the local club.

Canadian J-M Co. established an enviable safety record in the Canadian asbestos industry. In the year 1939 the Company experienced only 10 lost-time accidents. In the inter-plant safety contest with J-M plants at Manville, N. J., and Waukegan, Ill., the Canadian J-M Co. won the safety trophy awarded for the best safety record from June 1st to December 31st, 1939. Over 50% of the Company's employees are eligible to receive silver no-accident buttons this year.

Three new track shifters have recently been purchased by the Canadian Johns-Manville Company. The Railroad Superintendent, L. H. Gale, reports that he has been able to cut his costs nearly in half and can move 1,000 feet of track in three hours; this formerly took an entire day's work.

CANADIAN RAYBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED, announce the appointment of Douglas C. Pocock as Sales Manager, filling the vacancy created by the death of Gordon J. Monahan. Mr. Pocock has been connected with the Company for the past nineteen years as Western Representative. His headquarters will henceforth be in Peterborough, Ontario, Canada.

THE PHILIP CAREY MANUFACTURING CO. At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors held March 11th, a quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share on the 6% Preferred stock was declared against accumulations. The dividend was paid on March 25 to stockholders of record March 15, 1940.

D. P. OSTERHOUT has established an office at 1257 Commercial Trust Building, Philadelphia, and will act as Sales Agent for the Asbestos Textile Company of Chicago, Ill., and for Chemetals Company, Jamestown, N. Y. The latter company are manufacturers of both plain and impregnated asbestos-cement sheets.

Mr. Osterhout was formerly with Keasbey & Mattison Company in the capacity of Sales Manager of their asbestos-cement products department.

PATENTS

This information obtained from the Official Patent Gazette, published weekly by the U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Imitation Tile Trim. No. 2,186,684. Granted on January 9, 1940 to George Ritter, Millington, N. J., assignor to Ruberoid Company, New York City. Application June 22, 1939. Serial No. 280,455. Description upon request.

Weather Covering. No. 2,187,203. Granted on January 16, 1940, to George B. Johnston, Glendale, Ohio, assignor to Philip Carey Mfg. Co. Application December 21, 1936. Serial No. 116,856.

A weather covering strip comprising an elongated body having transverse decorative portions provided on the weather exposed surface and the strip composed of irregular, closely spaced, relatively wide and narrow ridges and depressions of varying widths disposed transversely to the strip, the relatively wide ridges being provided along the ends of the strips and the relatively narrow ones being between the ends of the strip.

Joint for Asbestos Shingles or siding. No. 2,188,090. Granted on January 23, 1940, to Frederick C. Young, Westport, Conn. Application January 26, 1939. Serial No. 252,937.

In a roof or siding, individual shingles laid in horizontal rows with the lower edge of the upper row overlapping the upper edge of the lower row, metal joint member at the adjacent ends of shingles in the same row of general I-shape in cross section arranged with the end edges of the shingles received between the upper and lower laterally extending flanges, an upwardly directed hook on the top of the upper flange to receive the lower edge of a shingle in the next upper row, and a downwardly directed hook on the back of the lower flange adjacent the lower end of the member to engage over the upper edge of a shingle in the next lower row.

Machine for Making Insulation. No. 2,191,875. Granted on February 27 to William F. Astley, Cicero, Ill., assignor to Union Asbestos & Rubber Company, Chicago. Application March 10, 1938. Serial No. 195,117.

In a machine for making insulating units the combination of a supporting frame with a plurality of carding rolls adapted to receive asbestos fibres and card them to an open and fluffy condition, said asbestos fibres being deposited at one end of said machine, a conveying belt at that end of the machine for receiving the carded asbestos fibres, said conveying belt conveying the fibres laterally at a pre-determined rate, a condensing funnel located to receive said asbestos fibres whereby the stream of fibres is condensed to a coherent body, said frame also supporting a plurality of reels having cords extending into the body of said carded asbestos on said conveyor belt, whereby the cords are embedded in the body of asbestos, etc. Further description upon request.

Armored Machinery Packing. No. 2,194,942. Granted on March 26 to Cecil R. Hubbard, Palmyra, N. Y., assignor to Garlock Packing Company, N. Y. Application July 13, 1939. Serial No. 284,282. Further description upon request.

THIS and THAT

Air Safety. It seems to us to be quite an achievement when the Air Transport Industry of the United States can report an entire year of domestic transport without a fatal accident either to passenger or employee. The year ended March 26th and during that time two million passengers were flown eighty-seven million miles.

J-M Jobholders Report. Johns-Manville has issued its annual report to J-M employees. Instead of the usual formal report, filled with a bewildering array of figures, this report to J-M Jobholders makes clear to each worker how the "J-M Dollar" was spent in 1939 .The 1939 report is the third one issued in simplified form, a form pioneered by President Lewis H. Brown.

And Business Goes on. Despite the war, trade apparently keeps right on in the warring countries. Report has been received to the effect that the Leipzig Spring Fair recently concluded compared favorably in size and attendance with peacetime fairs. The Fair this time comprised 6600 exhibits from 18 foreign countries. Buyers from 35 countries crowded the 24 exhibition buildings. Some of the foreign countries exhibiting were Belgium, Bulgaria, Estonia, Greece, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Slovakia and Hungary. Exhibits included every conceivable art and industrial product, excepting the Technical Division which was omitted. Surprising!

Net Sales, of the Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. in 1939 totaled $175,071,363, an increase of 11% over 1938 when the sales amounted to $157,953,216.

Net income for 1939 was $13,854,365 compared with $9,052,773, in 1938, an increase of 53%. A. W. Robertson, Chairman, and G. H. Bucher, President, who signed the report, stated that only 1929 and 1937 were better years than 1939.

Greetings Delayed. One of our German correspondents writes us that the Christmas Greeting Card which we had mailed from Philadelphia on December 8th, reached them (in Berlin) on March 11th. It had been opened by both the British and German Censors. Other mail was, and is, of course, equally delayed. Now we are trying to figure out whether or not we should mail this year's Christmas Card on the 4th of July!

A.S.T.M. Annual Meeting. The 43rd Annual Meeting of the American Society for Testing Materials will be held at the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 24 to 28, inclusive.

Africa (S. Rhodesia)

(Statistics by Rhodesia Chamber of Mines)

December 1939

	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value £	s	d
Bulawayo District				
Shabanie (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	3,501.10	75,070	11	9
Nil Desperandum (African Asb. Mng. Co. Ltd.)	528.90	10,148	11	1
Victoria District				
Boss D (Progressive Syn)	4.00	40	0	0
D. S. O. (Mashaba Rho. Asb. Co. Ltd.)	9.00	147	14	11
Gath's & King (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	733.62	12,647	9	0
Regina (African Asb. Mng. Co. Ltd.)	66.78	1,041	14	0
	4,843.40	99,096	0	9
December 1938	*4,902.65*	*93,161*	*16*	*0*

Note: Summary for the year cannot be published until the October figures are received.

Africa (Swaziland)

January 1940 (Chrysotile) ..... 1,642.74 Tons (2000 lbs.)

Canada

(Statistics published by Bureau of Mines, Province of Quebec)

Production February 1940 ..... 21,326 Tons (2000 lbs.)
Production February 1939 ..... 21,224 Tons (2000 lbs.)

Preliminary Statement on the Mineral Production of the Province of Quebec for 1939, has just been published by the Bureau of Mines of that Province, and according to that, the latest report, shipments and sales in Quebec for 1939 were 364,454 short tons, valued at $15,858,492, this comparing with 289,793 short tons, valued at $12,890,195 in 1938.

The value figure represents a new record, exceeding the 1920 production which was $14,749,048, the previous high level of all

time, when asbestos prices were abnormally high.

To the above figures should be added, for 1939, 3,897 tons of sand, gravel and stone, valued at $2,930.

Rock mined during the year (1939) totaled 6,650,416 tons; rock milled 5,548,765 tons.

These and other figures covering production, exports, etc., of asbestos in various countries will be published in *tabulated* form in our May number.

United States of America.

(By U. S. Bureau of Mines)

Sales of domestic Asbestos, 1939 ..... 16,000 tons (2000 lbs.)
Sales of domestic Asbestos, 1938 ..... 10,340 tons (2000 lbs.)

Note that actual production is not published by the U. S. Bureau of Mines. This figure of 16,000 tons represents an all-time high; the *value* of sales in 1939 was over double that of 1938. The only consistent and sustained production of chrysotile asbestos in the United States in quantity is from the deposits near Hyde Park, Vt.

There is evidence of an increasing interest in amphibole asbestos. Small quantities were produced during the year (1939) in Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia. South Carolina is a new producing state and Virginia has not produced heretofore for many years.

This information is taken from the Preliminary Annual Report released on March 25th under the title "Asbestos Industry in 1939." The report also contains a table giving consumption in the United States from 1930 to 1939 inclusive, another of World Production, 1935 to 1938 inclusive, and comments on Prices of Asbestos from various countries.

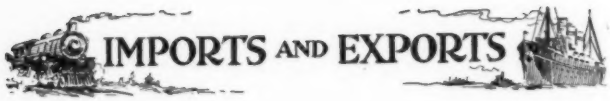
A copy of the release is obtainable by writing the U. S. Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C. and asking for M. M. S. No. 811, dated March 25th.

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

Production of automotive vehicles during February 1940 totalled 421,820 (403,627 in the United States and 18,193 in Canada); compared with a production in February 1939 of 317,520 (303,220 of which were made in the United States and 14,300 in Canada).

The January figure you will recall was 449,314 (432,101 in the United States and 17,213 in Canada).

Total production for the first two months of 1940 was 871,134; for the first two months of 1939 it was 674,482.



Imports into U. S. A.

(Figures published by U. S. Dept. of Commerce)

Unmanufactured Asbestos:

	Jan. 1939 Tons (2240 lbs.)	Jan. 1940 Tons (2240 lbs.)
Africa (Br. S.)	769	1,083
Australia	.....	2
Canada	12,013	13,884
Italy	2	2
	12,784	14,971
Value	*$520,646*	*$712,693*

Tabulation of Crudes and Fibres

Crude (Africa, Br. S.)	769	1,083
Crude (Australia)	.....	2
Crude (Canada)	53	125
Crude (Italy)	2	2
Milled Fibre (Canada)	3,796	5,405
Lower Grades (Canada)	8,164	8,354
	12,784	14,971

Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	January 1939 Pounds	January 1940 Pounds
Belgium (Shingles)	174,000	65,185
Germany (Packings)	1,858	.....
United Kingdom (Yarn)	3,610	3,441
United Kingdom (Packing)	2,098	3,727
United Kingdom (W. Fabrics)	6,525	224
	188,091	72,577
Value	*$ 8,957*	*$4,829*

There were also imported during January 1940 $462 worth of materials, coming from Canada and the United Kingdom, unclassified as to kind.

Exports from U. S. A.

Exports of unmanufactured asbestos for the month of January 1940 totaled 390 tons, valued at $32,296; compared with 124 tons, valued at $13,749 in January 1939.

Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	January 1939		January 1940	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Paper, Milbd. & Rlbd. lbs.	70,701	$ 4,085	115,136	$11,866
Pipe Covg. & Cement lbs.	177,233	10,008	303,340	19,334
Textiles & Yarn ..... lbs.	1,569	599	40,650	12,917
Packing ..... lbs.	116,046	60,500	167,023	92,133
Brake Lining—				
Molded & S.-Molded	.....	38,376	.....	48,149
Not Molded ..... lin. ft.	49,573	11,586	73,059	15,403
Clutch Facings—				
Molded & S.-Molded units	13,468	4,999	10,860	5,820
Woven ..... units	7,108	2,464	7,703	3,203
Magnesia & Mfrs. of lbs.	129,870	17,519	248,649	26,175
Asbestos Roofing ..... sqs.	5,514	39,541	3,949	35,681
Other Manufactures .... lbs.	312,364	23,052	841,110	45,010

Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada

(Figures by Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

	January 1939		January 1940	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
United Kingdom	77	$ 12,087	1,640	$ 92,463
United States	4,461	276,872	6,222	402,405
Australia	674	45,757	738	43,422
Belgium	.....	.....	75	4,050
Brazil	5	347	50	2,124
China	672	26,880	.....	.....
Colombia	1	122	1	90
France	40	4,140	909	55,422
Germany	22	4,070	.....	.....
Italy	237	15,150	586	59,053
Japan	1,688	107,641	2,091	122,088
Switzerland	.....	.....	125	7,500
	7,877	$493,066	12,437	$788,617
Sand and Waste				
United Kingdom	40	560	225	3,535
United States	9,097	166,587	9,276	166,608
France	30	720	90	2,772
	9,167	$167,867	9,591	$172,915
Grand Total	*17,044*	*$660,933*	*22,028*	*$961,532*

CURRENT RANGE OF PRICE

Canadian

	Per Ton (2000 lbs.) f.o.b. Mine (In U.S. Funds)
Group No. 1 (Crude No. 1)	**$700.00 to $750.00**
Group No. 2 (Crude No. 2; Crude Run-of-Mine and Sundry)	**150.00 to 350.00**
Group No. 3 (Spinning or Textile Fibre)	**110.00 to 200.00**
Group No. 4 (Shingle Fibre)	**57.00 to 85.50**
Group No. 5 (Paper Fibre)	**40.00 to 49.50**
Group No. 6 (Waste, Stucco or Plaster)	**30.00 to 32.00**
Group No. 7 (Refuse or Shorts)	**12.00 to 27.00**

Vermont—	**Per Ton (2000 lbs.) f. o. b. Hyde Park, Vt.**
Shingle (Minimum test 0-2-10- 4)	**$57.00 to $60.00**
XX (Minimum test 0-0-10- 6)	**40.00**
E (Minimum test 0-0- 7- 9)	**30.00**
C (Minimum test 0-0- 5-11)	**25.00**
Shorts	**$12.00 to 16.50**
Floats	**18.00**

Note: Crude Run-of-Mine (Canadian) refers to a crude asbestos produced in certain mines where Crude Fibre is not graded into regular No. 1 and 2 Crude. Crude Sundry refers to certain odd lots of off grade material which do not conform to the regular standards of No. 1 Crude or No. 2 Crude.

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ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

(These figures are compiled from the Commercial and Financial Chronicle. No guarantee made as to their correctness.)

		March 1940		
	Par	Low	High	Last
Armstrong Cork Co. (Com.)	np	38¼	41¾	41⅝
Asbestos Corp. (Com.)	np	23	24¾	24
Celotex (Com.)	np	10⅜	12	12
Celotex (Pfd.)	100	65	71	71
Certainteed (Com.)	1	6½	7¼	6⅞
Certainteed (Pfd.)	100	29¼	34	32¼
Flintkote (Com.)	np	19⅛	20⅞	20⅜
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	68	72½	70
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	124½	132	127¼
Raybestos-Manhattan (Com.)	np	19⅞	21½	20⅝
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	19	20¼	19¾
Thermoid (Com.)	1	4¾	5¾	5
Thermoid (Pfd.)	10	29	34	32
U. S. Gypsum (Com.)	20	80⅛	83½	81½
U. S. Gypsum (Pfd.)	100	174	180½	180

ASBESTOS TEXTILES

R-M ASBESTOS CLOTHS

A CLOTH FOR EVERY PURPOSE, DESIGNED TO MEET THE PARTICULAR REQUIREMENT IN EACH SERVICE APPLICATION, IS THE ESTABLISHED RULE WHICH HAS DEVELOPED THE MANY STYLES OF R-M FABRICS, COMPRISING THE WIDEST RANGE OF TEXTURES IN THE ASBESTOS INDUSTRY. THIS VERSATILITY HAS PRODUCED EXCEPTIONAL SKILL IN DESIGNING AND WEAVING, WHICH IS MANIFESTED IN THE EVEN TEXTURE, FINISH, HIGH QUALITY AND DURABILITY OF R-M ASBESTOS CLOTHS.

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.
INDUSTRIAL SALES DIVISION
FACTORIES
BRIDGEPORT, CONN. NO. CHARLESTON, S. C.
MANHEIM, PA. PASSAIC, N. J.

CURRENT RANGE OF PRICE

Canadian

	Per Ton (2000 lbs.) f.o.b. Mine (In U.S. Funds)
Group No. 1 (Crude No. 1)	**$700.00 to $750.00**
Group No. 2 (Crude No. 2; Crude Run-of-Mine and Sundry)	**150.00 to 350.00**
Group No. 3 (Spinning or Textile Fibre)	**110.00 to 200.00**
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DO YOU KNOW—

That the Canadian Asbestos Mining and Milling Industry in 1938 spent over $3,000,000 for equipment and supplies; in 1937 over $4,000,000 . . . .

That over 800 men and women have been with Johns-Manville for more than 20 years . . . .

That the Ruberoid Co. is represented by more than 12,000 distributors thruout the country . . . .

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(Send us interesting facts for this page concerning your company).